

## A NEW THYCE FROM GEORGIA

(COLEOPTERA: SCARABAEIDAE)

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This is the first species of the genus *Thyce* to be recorded from eastern United States, all others being from California, New Mexico, and Texas. It was first submitted for determination by Dr. Max R. Osburn of the U.S. Department of Agriculture pecan laboratory at Albany, Georgia, who also obtained all the additional specimens used in preparing the following description. I am pleased to name the species after Dr. Osburn, a fellow student and friend for over forty years.

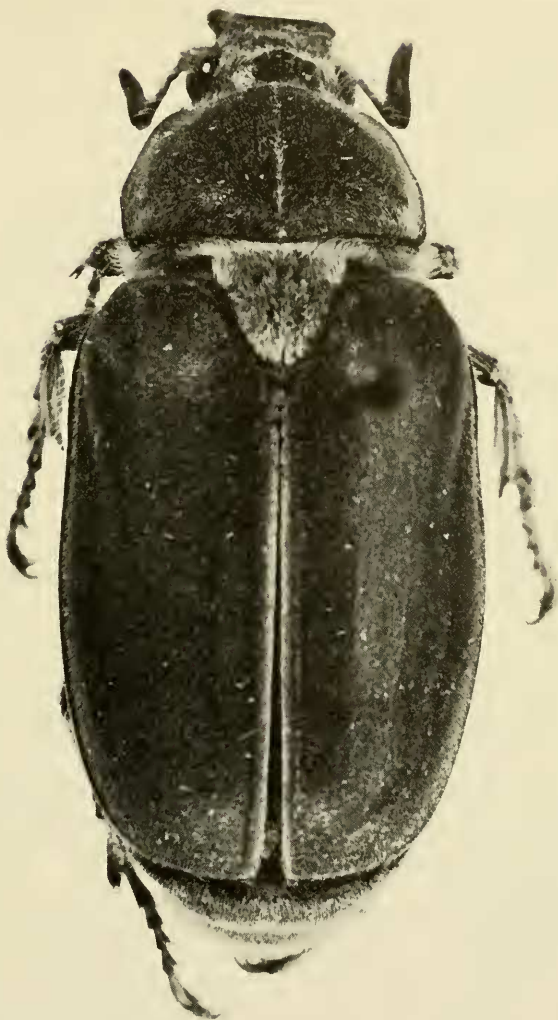
***Thyce osburni* Cartwright, new species**

Holotype male: Length 21 mm., width 10 mm. Elongate oval, dark blackish brown, finely pubescent, with pronotal midline, scutellum, inner side of sutural costae of the elytra and underside white. Labrum free, emarginate. Clypeus very broadly deeply recurved anteriorly, densely coarsely setigerously punctate, the setae rather sparse, more or less recumbent and directed toward midpoint of the distinct, sinuate, frontal suture, the punctures gradually finer and closer laterally and along the suture; remainder of head densely, coarsely punctate but with a covering of dense white recumbent setae interspersed with long erect hairs, the erect hairs about as long as the clypeus, the recumbent setae less than half as long as the erect hairs. Clypeus widest in front with broadly rounded lateral anterior angles. Eyes large, separated by about 4 times their width. Antennae 10-segmented with 3-segmented club, the club subequal to stem, 3.5 times as long as terminal segment of maxillary palpus, and as long as basal width of clypeus.

Pronotum 4.5 mm. long, 7 mm. wide, anterior angles rounded, posterior angles distinct, sides sinuate, widest at middle, the anterior half arcuate outward, posterior half arcuate inward; distinctly margined except medially at base where head becomes fine and obsolete; surface densely, moderately finely punctate, the punctures with rim distinct anteriorly and obsolete posteriorly, many uniting to form lines, densely covered with fine semi-recumbent brownish hair, the hair and its puncture generally directed toward midpoint of base but some lateral hair forming a swirl around lateral fovea; narrow, white midline with dense white hair directed posteriorly; a few scattered, very long, erect brownish hairs along anterior half of lateral margin, the anterior margin, and inward slightly toward disc of pronotum at middle. Scutellum with dense recumbent white hair. Posterior edge of pronotum below beading also with dense white hair between pronotum and elytra.

Elytra strongly margined laterally, somewhat depressed basally between humeri and anterior margin. Surface finely, densely covered with setigerous punctures, the fine hair as on pronotum but a trifle shorter, directed posteriorly, those on the sutural costae gradually becoming white along inner margin.

Sterna with very dense long white hair as on the posterior margins of the femora. Abdominal segments and pygidium covered closely with short, recumbent white hair from dense fine punctures, the abdominal segments with a narrow



*Thyce osburni*, n. sp. (6×).

smooth shining area anteriorly at middle. Femora and tibiae with much less dense mixture of short recumbent and long erect hair. Outer claw on all tarsi with strong basal tooth, inner claw with much smaller tooth.

Holotype collected May 19, 1966, in black-light trap in pecan orchard, 4¾ miles southeast of Albany, in Dougherty County, Georgia, by W. L. Tedders. USNM 69180.

The 22 male paratypes from same locality by same collector, July 1,

1964 to May 19, 1966. Variation is negligible in the typical series, length 20 to 23 mm., width 9 to 11 mm.

*Thyce osburni*, the only known species from eastern United States, differs from all species from western States by the very long, comparatively narrow club of its antennae. The length of the antennal club of *Thyce osburni* equals the width of the head between the eyes and is nearly as long as the entire head. It is 3.5 times the length of the fourth segment of the maxillary palpus. This species is strikingly and beautifully marked as well, the white, very distinct, narrow median line of the pronotum, white scutellum, dense white hair between the pronotum and elytra and the white suture of the elytra, all against the uniform dark brown of the rest of the upper surface, presents a very handsome appearance.

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#### ANTHOMYIA PROCELLARIS RONDANI IN NORTH AMERICA

(DIPTERA, ANTHOMYIIDAE)

*Anthomyia procellaris* Rondani, 1866, Atti Soc. Ital. Sci. Nat. 9: 147;—1866—1871(?), Dipt. Ital. Prodr. 6: 154; Séguy, 1929, Encycl. Ent. (B2, Diptera) 5: 69;—1930, Mem. Soc. Sci. Nat. Maroc 24: 161; Tiensuu, 1935, Acta Soc. Faun. Flor. Fenn. 58(4): 13.

Séguy figured the male genitalia of specimens he identified with this species. Tiensuu figured parts of the male genitalia of specimens from Finland and stated that at least in that country the characters of the males of *A. pluvialis* (L.) and *A. procellaris* Rond. were rather constant.

It has been apparent to me for some time that a few species of *Anthomyia* occur in North America besides the 2 species so far recorded: *A. pluvialis* (L.) and *A. oculifera* Bigot (see Stone et al., 1965, Cat. Dipt. Am. north of Mex., U. S. Dept. Agr., Agr. Res. Surv., Agr. Handbook 276: 865). The identity of most of those species is not yet clear, but one of them agrees so well with the data of Séguy and Tiensuu concerning *A. procellaris* that I feel certain that the same species occurs in North America. I have examined specimens (all in USNM) from England as well as from the following North American localities: MICHIGAN; Livingston County, E. S. George Reserve, June 5, 1943 (G. Steyskal); MARYLAND: Bethesda, July 31, 1962 (C. W. Sabrosky), from puparia found in robin nest; WEST VIRGINIA: Natrium, July 3, 1961 (H. M. Kulman), from puparia found in tent of eastern tent caterpillar *Malacosoma americanum* (Fabr.); SOUTH CAROLINA: Clemson, December 8 and 14, 1966 (J. A. Payne), reared from pig carcass in tree.—GEORGE C. STEYSKAL, Entomology Research Division, ARS, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. 20560.